

L 8493-66

ACC NR: AP5026476

threshold catalyst concentration may be due to the poisoning effect of both oxygen and water. The kinetic data obtained indicate that the polymerization of ethylene on chromium trioxide in a suspension is a complex process consisting of a number of elementary steps. The mathematical treatment of the kinetic scheme is very complex, and will be attempted with the aid of computers on the basis of the experimental data obtained in this work. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07 / SUB DATE: 18Jul64 / ORIG REF: 018 / OTH REF: 004

BYK
Card 2/2

IVANOV, Lyudiya St.

Method for relative estimation of stocks and forecasting catches of
fishes with a short life cycle. Vop. ikht. no.14:160-165 '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

I. Nauchnoissledovatel'skiy institut rybnoy promyschlennosti i
khozyaystva v g. Varna, Bolgariya.
(Fisheries--Research)

IVANOV, L. St.

Observations on the changes of the reserves of the carp in Beloslav
Lake during 1957-1959. Izv Zool inst BAN 10:193-209 '61
(EEAI 10:9/10)

(Carp)

IVANOV, L., St., kand. na biolog. nauki

Lucioperca lucioperca (L.), white fish of the Beloslav Lake. Priroda
Bulg 10 no.6:65-66 '61.

IVANOV, L. St.

Elementary relative modeling as a method of assessing
the conditions of the fish stock and the typification
of spawning populations. Izv Inst ribovud BAN 3:127-148
'63.

IVANOV, L. St. (Varna)

Burgasko Ezero as fishing ground. Priroda Bulg 12
no. l: 74-76 Ja-F '63.

IVANOV, Liudia St.

Variations in the reserves of Scomber scombrus ponticus Zambr.
migrating along the Bulgarian shore. Izv Inst ribovud BAN
5:65-91 '64.

ACC NR: AP6036442

SOURCE CODE: UR/0370/66/000/006/0110/0113

AUTHOR: Abramyan, E. A. (Moscow); Ivanov, L. T. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of ordering on high-temperature creep of iron-aluminum alloys

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Metally. no. 6, 1966, 110-113

TOPIC TAGS: alloy, iron alurninum alloy, creep, metallurgy, high temperature
creep, high temperature alloy creep, creep mechanism

ABSTRACT: Results are presented of an investigation of the effect of ordering on
high-temperature creep in iron aluminum alloys containing 26.6 and 29.5 at. %
aluminum under various applied stresses. The extent of creep was determined by
the torsion method, using an IMET-4K machine. The rate of creep at various
stresses and temperatures was established by the temperature cycle method.

[SP]

SUB CODE: 11/SUBM DATE: 19May65/ORIG REF: 003/OTH REF: 006/

Card 1/1

UDC: 669.15'71

(IVANOV, L. T.

Specialization contributes to the improvement of the
processing of synthetic fibers. Tekst.prom. 20 no.6:
53-56 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Glavnnyy inzhener pryadil'no-tkatskoy fabriki imeni
P.Anisimova.
(Leningrad economic region—Textile fibers, Synthetic)

34545
S/659/61/007/000/034/044
D205/D303

18.6.700

AUTHORS: Bystrov, L.N., and Ivanov, I.T.

TITLE: Installation ИМЭТ-4К (IMET-4K) for investigating metal creep at torsion

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Issledovaniya po zharoprochnym splavam, v. 7, 1961, 286 - 288

TEXT: The apparatus is designed for investigating metal creep on torsion of samples 2 - 3 mm in diameter and 10 - 15 working length. The samples were fastened by square heads 4 x 4 mm, welded to its ends. The tests were carried out in vacuum (10^{-3} - 10^{-4} mm Hg) at a constant torsion moment up to a maximum of 5 kg x cm. Temperatures of up to 1600°C could be employed and were recorded by an electronic potentiometer ЭПД-17 (EPD-17) while the deformation was automatically recorded by a ЭПП-09 (EPP-09) potentiometer. The controlling system to maintain the constant torsion moment was an electronic continuous one which is an improvement on a previous model by the same authors where an intermittent relay control system was

X

Card 1/2

Installation ИМЭТ -4К (IMET-4K) ...

S/659/61/007/000/034/044
D205/D303

used. This made the apparatus more accurate by removing extraneous dynamic loads on the sample during the on-off switching of the previous control system. Diagrams of the apparatus and the circuit of the control system are given and their functioning is discussed in detail. There are 2 figures and 1 Soviet-bloc reference.

X

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619110007-6

REVIEW, 1. 1. -

"Review of the National Strategic Evaluation Committee's Project
of Soviet Strategic Planning, Long-Range Economic Planning,
1970-1980. (NSC 11, Dec 74)

Serv. of Sov. Strategic Planning, Long-Range Economic Planning, Higher
Educational Institutions (IS)

SC: Sov. Rep. 9 May 75

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619110007-6"

15-57-4-5391

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4,
p 184 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ivanov, L. V.

TITLE: Nonuniformity of Glacial Soils and Methods Used in the
Study and Estimate of Their Bearing Properties (O neo-
dnorodnosti i metodakh izucheniya i otsenki stroitel'-
nykh svoystv gruntov lednikovogo kompleksa)

PERIODICAL: Nauch. tr. Leningr. inzh.-stroit. in-ta, Nr 18, 1954,
pp 159-190.

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

IVANOV, L.V.

BARDIN, Anatoliy Nikolayevich; GLEZAROVA, I.L., redaktor; SARKIN, I.G.,
zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, professor, redaktor; MEDVEDEV, N.M.,
kandidat khimicheskikh nauk, redaktor; IVANOV, L.V., inzhener,
redaktor; CHURILOVSKIY, V.N., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, pro-
fessor; KAPUSTINA, T.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent;
ROMANOVA, L.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; BOKIN, P.Ya.,
inzhener; POLLYAK, V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor;
PANOVA, L.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Technology of optical glass] Tekhnologija opticheskogo stekla.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'nym materialam, 1955. 494 p.
(MLRA 9:1)
(Glass, Optical)

IVANOV, L.V., inzh.

Effect of the accuracy of building hull sections on the quality
of assembling operations. Trudy NTO sud.prom. 8 no.3:55-58
'59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Hulls (Naval architecture)) (Shipfitting)

IVANOV, L.V., inzh.

Assembling mechanical equipment units as a means of improving
mounting operations on ships. Trudy NTO sud.prom. 32:6-15
'60. (MIRA 13:6)

(Marine engineering)

AGRANONIK, Ye.Z., kand.tekhn.nauk; BELOW, A.N., dotsent; GLADKOV, A.M., inzh.; GLUSKIN, S.A., inzh.; IVANOV, L.V., dotsent, kand.tekhn. nauk; LIPKIN, Ye.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; NIKIFOROV, G.N., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; PESENSON, I.B., inzh.; PREGER, Ye.A., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; PYATOV, Ya.N., inzh.; ROKHCHIN, Ye.Z., inzh.; FEDCROV, N.F., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; SHVARTS, M.B., inzh.; SHIGORIN, G.G., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; SHIFRIN, S.M., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; POPRUGIN, I.V., inzh., ratsenzent; KATS, K.P., inzh., ratsenzent; ROTENBERG, A.S., red.izd-va; VORONETSKAYA, L.V., tekhn.red.

[Manual of water-supply engineering and sewerage] Spravochnik po vodosnabzheniiu i kanalizatsii. Pod red. N.F. Fedorova. Lenigrad, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1959. 410 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut Vodokanalproyekt.
Leningradskoye otdeleniye.

(Water-supply engineering) (Sewerage)

AGRANONIK, Ye.Z., kand.tekhn.nauk; BELOV, A.N., dotsent; GLADKOV, A.M., inzh.; GLUSKIN, S.A., inzh.; IVANOV, L.V., dotsent, kand.tekhn. nauk; LIPKIN, Ye.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; NIKIFOROV, G.N., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; PESENSON, I.B., inzh.; PREGER, Ye.A., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; PYATOV, Ya.N., inzh.; ROKHCHIN, Ye.I., inzh.; FEDOROV, N.F., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; SHVARTS, R.B., inzh.; SHIGORIN, G.G., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; SHIFRIN, S.M., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; ROTENBERG, A.S., red.izd-va; VORONETS'KAIA, L.V., tekhn.red.

[Water-supply and sewerage manual] Spravochnik po vodosnabzheniiu i kanalizatsii. Pod red. N.F.Fedorova. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialem, 1960. 420 p. (MIRA 13:12)

i: Moscow. Vodokanalproyekt. Leningradskoye otdeleniye.
(Water-supply engineering) (Sewerage)

IVANOV, L.V.

Use of blood transfusion bottles as containers for plasma drying.
Zdrav.Bel. 7 no.8:58-60 Ag '60. (MIRA 15'2)

1. Gomel'skaya oblastnaya stantsiya perelivaniye krovi (glavnnyy
vrach L.V.Ivanov).
(GLASS CONTAINERS) (BLOOD PLASMA)

IVANOV, L.V.

Universal anti-Rh serum. Zdrav.Bel.9 no.2:46-48 F'63. (MIRA 16⁷)

1. Iz Gomel'skoy oblastnoy stantsii perelivaniya krovi (glavnnyy
vrach L.V.Ivanov)
(RH FACTOR) (SERUM)

IVANOV, L.V.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 507/3671

Academii nauk SSSR. Institut elektronicheskikh upravlyayushchikh mashin
 Tsvetovaya tekhnika i vychislitel'nye ustroystva; [Sbornik]
 (Digital Technique and Computing Devices; Collection of Articles)
 Moscow, Izd-vo Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1959. 103 p. Errata slip inserted.
 5,000 copies printed.

Na.: M.I. Bruk, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences;
 Ed. of Publishing House: G.Yu. Shcheglov; Tech. Ed.: V.V.
 Volchova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for persons specializing in computer technique.

CONTENT: Most of the work in this first issue of the Collection of articles of the Institute of Electronic Control Machines of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, was carried out during 1958-1959. The majority of the work in digital technique was dedicated to digital techniques. The Institute conducted studies aimed at creating a high-speed memory device of large capacity. One of the results of this work is the development of the M-2 computer by utilizing its static storage device with ferrite memory cores. Other articles concern the use of transistors in digital computers, stability of analog computers equipped with d-c operational amplifiers, and the use of the M-2 computer in solving various problems. Future issues of this collection of articles will present results of work in digital techniques in mathematical devices, stations, and control machines and systems of control which operate on the principle of technique. Some personal notes are mentioned in the articles.

REFERENCE: A company some of the articles:
 Glushkov, Yu.M., V.I. Zolotarevskiy, M.A. Natanson, V.P. Konstantinov, and R.I. Brudzinskiy. Ferrite Memory Device [In: Sbornik].
 The authors present a general description of the ferrite core memory device. It has a 4096 word capacity, each word consisting of 36 binary bits, two of which are reserve. The access time is about 30 microseconds. Part of this cycle overlaps other computer operations. The memory unit is equipped with 512 electron tubes and 103 additional tubes are used in the power supply. These specifications constitute a great improvement over the previous memory device, in which the operational electrostatic storage and memory device had a capacity of 512 binary words each, and in which access time was from 37.5 to 50 or more microseconds. It is equipped with 64 electron tubes and more microsecond tubes were used in the power supply. The new ferrite core memory device was developed, and adjusted and tested at the Institute under the general direction of I.S. Bruk. Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR. Preliminary studies were made in 1955-1956 under the direction of O.V. Smirnov. The essential part of the work was done under the supervision of M.A. Kartsev by engineers F.M. Alekandrov, V.B. Porok, Yu.M. Glushkov, V.I. Zolotarevskiy, L.V. Trunov, V.P. Konstantinov, Ye.N. Platinov, and R.P. Shilovskiy, and technicians T.M. Sidyleva, N.S. Zhdanov, V.M. Krasnogor, N.Ya. Matanov, Z.M. Sidorova, and V.S. Scholov. The construction group was under the supervision of A.N. Parfeyev, and the laboratory shop was under the supervision of A.D. Grechushkin and the mechanical shop of the Institute.

Ivanov, L.V. and Yu.M. Pil'man. Checking Installation Used in the Production of Ferrite Memory Device [In: Sbornik].

The following describes the carrying out of the ferrite memory device, and the carrying out of the same according to a core memory device. Mention is made of the finished matrix frames, established requirements, testing the finished memory device, and checking the whole memory device. There is very little reference literature concerning the methods and equipment for carrying out such work, and the article was written from material acquired in developing such characteristics. In addition, was done at the Institute, and the following persons participated in it: V.P. Konstantinov, M.Ya. Matanov and V.G. Sokolov. There are two references, both Soviet.

Shestopalov, A.N. Utilization of a Dynamic Triistor Equipped With a Junction Transistor in Arithmetic Device Circuits [In: Sbornik].

The author briefly describes the results of his investigation of possibilities of developing a dynamic triistor equipped with a junction transistor and utilizing capacitance as its memory device. He concludes that such triodes can be applied in logic circuits and that a clear main advantage over static triodes is their use of only one transistor instead of two. Their main disadvantage is their low input resistance.

S/799/62/000/002/001/011

AUTHORS: Belynskiy, V.V., Zolotarevskiy, V.I., Ivanov, L.V., Kukushkin, N.A.

TITLE: A potential-impulse system of elements for digital machines.

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut elektronnykh upravlyayushchikh mashin. Tsifrovaya tekhnika i vychislitel'nyye ustroystva, no. 2. 1962, 3-18.

TEXT: With reference to the development of a potential-impulse system of elements, the present paper examines the potential elements of the system only. The impulse elements (the starting gate and the shaping gate) are described in another paper on pp. 19-31 of the present sbornik (Abstract S/799/62/000/002/001/011). The static trigger is described, schematically depicted, and its stability regions are circumscribed. The diode decoder is shown in a schematic circuit diagram, a schematic static calculation graph, and an analytical expression. The emitter-repeater is shown in a schematic diagram and is analytically described. The following guiding principles were observed: (1) All parts are not fully current- and voltage-loaded to ensure long service life and good timewise operational stability; (2) all elements of the system are standardized; the system consists of a trigger, a trigger-starting gate, and a pulse-shaping gate, an emitter-repeater, and logical circuit diode decoders; (3) the possible links between elements are strictly determined. Thus the

Card 1/2

A potential-impulse system of

S/799/62/000/002/001/011

trigger can operate only on the emitter-repeater, the shaping gate on an analogous shaping gate or a starting gate, the emitter-repeater either on the diode decoders or on the emitter-repeaters; the diode decoders control the impulse gates. The impulses and voltage levels in the links are standardized; (4) all noise-minimizing measures are taken. There are 6 figures and 2 Russian-language Soviet references.

Card 2/2

\$1799/62/000/002/002/011

AUTHORS: Belynskiy, V. V., Ivanov, L. V., Klykov, L. V.

TITLE: Impulse-shaping networks of elements of digital machines.

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut elektronnykh upravlyayushchikh mashin. Tsifrovaya tekhnika i vychislitel'nyye ustroystva, no. 2, 1962, 19-31.

TEXT: The paper describes the development of pulse-producing networks for computers in which the potential-impulse system of elements is employed. The pulse-producing network performs a variety of functions, amplification of cadence pulse, amplification of pulses transmitted by cable, delay lines, register (sender) gates, and other amplifiers. The shaping and gating of pulse was investigated in detail in the course of the development. Gating investigated was by diode, transformer, diode-transformer with amplifying triodes, various types of triode gates. Concurrently with this work, several versions of the utilization of elements in the logical networks of computing machines were examined. Following these preliminary steps, it was concluded that only two types of pulse-type elements were suitable for utilization in this system: The trigger-starting gate and the shaper gate. The two differ characteristically in that the starter gate is a pulse network which operates on a potential network, whereas the shaper gate is a pulse network which

Card 1/2

Impulse-shaping networks of elements ...

S/799/62/000/002/002/011

operates on a pulse network. The paper examines only the latter two networks in detail. Each gate has a pulse input and a potential input that is connected with a decoder. The starter gate is described in detail, with a schematic diagram of starter gates operating on a trigger. Experimental characteristics of starter gates are shown. A description of a shaper gate and a shaper amplifier is supplemented with schematic circuit diagrams of each and analytical expressions describing their operation. Experimentally determined voltage oscillograms at the output of the shaper gate are shown. A circuit diagram is shown with 2 emitter-repeaters with joint outputs. Two groups of networks were exhaustively tested: A trigger group (ref. the author's paper on pp. 3-18 of the present sbornik, Abstract S/799/62/000/002/001/011) and the shaper-gate group. The tests were performed both with the nominal network parameters and with the values of the parameters that deviated in the sense of deterioration. The stability regions and the experimental load characteristics of the shaper gates are shown. There are 10 figures and the 1 above-cited Russian-language Soviet reference.

Card 2/2

S/799/62/000/003/004/008

AUTHOR: Ivanov, L.V.**TITLE:** Operative memory employing ferrites with semiconductor control networks.**SOURCE:** Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut elektronnykh upravlyayushchikh mashin. Tsifrovaya tekhnika i vychislitel'nyye ustroystva. no.3. 1962. p.39.

TEXT: The paper examines a ferrite-type operative memory containing 1,280 24-digit numbers. The time of revolution is 17 μ sec. The memory circuitry employs transistors. There are 12 vacuum tubes that serve as oscillators for the address currents and the strobe-producing pulses. The selection of the addresses is based on the coincidence of semi-currents. The noise produced by the semi-excitation at the end of each cycle is reduced by letting an "erasing" semi-current, the so-called "supplementary pulse", impinge on all cores. The construction of the ferrite cube, containing 24 matrices with $32 \times 40 = 1,280$ cores, is described. Each matrix contains the cores of a single digit of the memory. BT-1 (VT-1) ferrites 1.5x1.1x0.7 mm in size are used. The cores are held together by the winding wire alone. The connection circuits of the addressing windings in a matrix cube are shown schematically, together with a skeletal scheme of the memory. The scheme

Card 1/2

Operative memory employing ferrites . . .

\$799/62/000/003/004/008

of an address commutator, the scheme of a current gate, and the functional arrangement of a number sender are described. Typical oscillograms of the voltages are shown. The logical system of recording, the control circuitry, and the code transmitter are described. The region of stable operation is circumscribed, and the point of optimal tuning is identified. The development of this equipment was performed in 1958. The ferrites were made and selected in the Technology Group under the direction of V.B. Borok. The preparation of the head portion of the memory was performed by Engineers D.M. Yemelin and Yu.I. Galkin. The participation of V.M. Minayev in the evaluation is acknowledged.

Card 2/2

IVANOV, L.V.

Obtaining universal Rh antiserum from the sera of groups
O, A and B containing rhesus antibodies. Probl. gemat. i
perel. krovi 8 no.12;39-44 D '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz Gomel'skoy oblastnoy stantsii perelivaniya krovi (glavnnyy
vrach L.V. Ivanov).

IVANOV, L.V.

Organization of the preparation of isocommune Rh antiserum.
Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 9 no.4:50 Ap '64.

1. Gomel'skaya oblastnaya stantsiya perelivaniya krov'i (glavnyy)
vrach L.V. Ivanov. (MERA 17:11)

FUSKA, Jan, inz.; KUHR, Ivo, promovany chemik; BENDA, Antonin, inz.;
IVANOV, Leonid

Use of sugar-beet molasses for the fermentation of penicillin.
Chem zvesti 17 no.8:533-541 '63.

1. Biotika, n.p., Slovenska Lupca.

Ivanov, M.

AUTHOR: Ivanov, M.

25-9-31/40

TITLE: Electric Current Is Searching for Water (Tok ishchet vodu)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i Zhizn!, 1957, # 9, p 56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article tells of a method of determining in advance the quality of water of projected wells. Two employees of the Giprovodsovkhозstroy, an organization dealing with the planning of water supplies for new state farms, engineers M.P. Zapariy and S.A. Ivanov, proposed to use for prospecting fresh water a method of studying the specific electric resistance of rocks. The greatest resistance is shown by dry rocks. With increasing moisture the resistance decreases and so it does when meeting mineralized water. The more salt the water contains, the weaker the specific electric resistance. The prospecting is conducted as follows: the direct current from a few dry batteries is sent into the ground by means of metal electrodes. A special device, the potentiometer, is used for measuring the potential of the current. The measurements are entered on a diagram which is compared with the existing theoretical charts. According to the author, the method has proved very useful enabling to avoid errors and expenses when digging or drilling wells.

AVAILABLE:
Card 1/1
Library of Congress

SOLOV'YEV, A.; IVANOV, M.

For rapid change-over to two shift work. Avt.transp.34 no.2:
32 F '56, (Transportation, Automotive) (MLRA 9:7)

SOV/84-58-5-27/57

AUTHOR: Ivanov, M., Deputy Chief Accountant

TITLE: The Method of Profit Analysis in Air Transportation
(O metodike analiza rentabel'nosti vozdushnykh perevozok)

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1958, Nr 5, pp 28-29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author first defines the term "profitableness" as applied to civil aviation operational units which are now in process of being put on a cost accounting basis. The article is a discussion of receipts and expenses accounting and is to serve as a pattern to be followed by local accountants. A diagram accompanies the text.

ASSOCIATION: Severnoye territorial'noye upravleniye GVF (Northern Territorial Administration of the GVF, Leningrad)
1. Civil aviation--Economic aspects 2. Air transportation--Costs

Card 1/1

IVANOV, N.

IVANOV, N. More attention to problems of technical-material supply for enterprises. // 2. Vol. 7, no. 30, Dec. 1975.
CONSTRUCTRUL. Bucuresti, Romania.

SOURCE: Soviet Arms and Accesories List (Ed. LC Vol. 5, No. 1) Page 155

IVANOV, M.

IVANOV, M. The Bucuresti Enterprise is not interested in producing saponite objects. p. 4.

Vol. 8, no. 358, Nov. 1956.

CONSTRUCTORUL
TECHNOLOGY
ROMANIA

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

COUNTRY	:	USSR
CATEGORY	:	Cultivated Plants. General Problems.
AES. JOUR.	:	RZhBiol., No. 3, 1952, No. 10663
AUTHOR	:	Krylov, A., Khristyak, N., Ivanov, N., Rydvaliyarov, F.,*)
INST.	:	
TITLE	:	Principal Problems of the System of Farm Management in Aktyubinskaya Oblast'.
CRIG. PUB.	:	Perevod. opyt v x. kh. Kazakhstana, 1957, No. 6-7, 39-49.
ABSTRACT	:	No abstract.

*) Borisov, M.

CARD: 1/1

IVANOV, M.
IVANOV, D.

Application of assembled reinforced-concrete constructions for the preparatory work in the T. Nenkov State Mine Enterprise, Dimitrovo Okoliya, and the Bistritsa. Kyustendil Okoliya, during 1957. p. 37.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Nauchnoizsledovatelski institut za kamenovuglenata promishlenost. GODNISHNIK, Sofiia, Vol. 2, 1956.

Oct.

Monthly List of East European Acces:ions (EEA) LC, Vol. 8, No. 10, / 1959.

Uncl.

IVANOV, M.

Boss of the compressor plant. Izobr.i rats. no.1:27 Ja '60.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Chlen Tatarskogo oblastnogo soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva
izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov.
(Compressors--Technological innovations)

IVANOV, M.

New milling combine in Vologda. Muk.-elev.prom 25 no.12:10-11
D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Nachal'nik Vologodskogo stroitel'no-montazhnogo upravleniya
TSentrokhlebstroy.
(Vologda--Flour mills)

IVANOV, M., inzh., nauchen sutrudnik; ARSOV, G., desenator

Carpets and runners with uncut plush loops on Raschel
machine. Trud Inst tekstil prom 4:85-96 '63.

l. D. Kartalov State Industrial Enterprise.

IVANOV, M., inzh., nauch. sutrudnik; CHESHMEDZHIEV, M., inzh., st. pre-podavatel; SAVCHEV, Ch., inzh., nauch.sutrudnik

Reducing the uneven shrinkage of cotton interlock knitted fabrics containing 33% staple fiber. Trud Inst tekstil prom 4:97-116 '63.

1. Machinery and Electrotechnical Institute (for Cheshmedzhiev).

IVANOV, M., inzh.

Closed cooling system of the engine of a cutter using an out-board cooler. Rech. transp. 24 no. 7:50 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

CHESHMEDZHIEV, Marin, inzh.; IVANOV, Marin, inzh.; SAVOV, Cherdar, inzh.

Decreasing the uneven flexibility of interlock cotton knitware containing 30% cellulose fiber. Tekstilna promt ll no.643 '62.

MAKAROV, P. (Moskva); IVANOV, M.; SHUBIN, A.

Before a court of comrades. Zhil.-kom. khoz. ll no.3:15 '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Sekretar' partorganizatsii zhilishchno-ekspluatatsionnoy kontory
No.2 Kuybyshevskogo rayona, g.Leningrad (for Ivanov). 2. Predsedatel'
obshchestvennogo domovogo komiteta pri domoupravlenii No.3, g.Pyatigorsk Stavropol'skogo kraya (for Shubin).

(Labor courts)

IVANOV, Marin, inzh.

Control of welding, main problem in prefabricated construction
building. Stroitelstvo 10 no.3:16-18 My-Je '63.

IVANOV, Marin MITEV, Marin

Economic effect of the mechanized postthreshing processing
of grain. Selskostop nauka 1 no.108104I-1048 '62.

1. Nauchnoizsledovatelski institut po furazhite v Fleven.

IVANOV, Matei, uchitel po khimiia

Infrared rays. Electric arc furnace. Biol i khim 4 no.5:61-62
'62.

1. Tekhnikum po obleklo "Na Mai", Plovdiv.

IVANOV, Dimitrij [Ivanov, Dimitur], okl.mernok(Bulgaria); IVANOV, Mihail [Ivanov, Mikhail], okl.mernok(Bulgaria); NYIKOLAJEV, Nyikolaj [Nikolaev, Nikolai], okl.mernok(Bulgaria)

Use of the Hungarian made steel supports in the coal mines of the Bulgarian People's Republic. Bany lap 94 no.12:800-803 D '61.

IVANOV, Miroslav

3

IVANOV, Miroslav
Geology, geochemistry and ore deposits of the northern part of the Zips Górné region between Uhelnava and Laskovce. MSc. diss. Bratislava, Faculty of Geology and Mineralogy, Comenius University, 1984 (German summary). Various sulfides, pyrite, chalcocite, bornite, and tennantite occur in pyrrhotite and galena. Petrographic descriptions and chemical analyses of 2 diabases are given.
Michael Fleischer

IVAKOV, A.; KAPNICKY, I.

A report on the mapping of the crystalline formations of the Mala Fatra. p. 103.
(GEOLOGICKE PRACE; ZPRAVY, No. 9, 1956, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 12, December 1957. Incl.

IVANOV, M.

Notes on the geology and petrography of the crystalline rocks of the Lesser Fatra.

p. 187 (GEOLOGICKE PRACE) Vol. 45, 1957,
Bratislava, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 3,
March 1958

IVANOV, Mikhail Fedorovich (1871-1935), akad.; ROMANOVICH, Ye. F.; GREBEN', L. K.
akademik, otv. red.; NIKOLAYEV, A. I., akademik, otv. red.;
MELIKOV, F. A., akademik, otv. red.; PEREGON, I. L., akademik,
otv. red.; SMETNEV, S. I., akademik, red.; YUDIN, V. M.,
akademik, red.; OVSYANNIKOV, A. I., red.; MOKEYEV, A. Yo., red.;
KARTASHEVA, N. M., red.; PUZAKOVA, K. P., red.; DEYEVA, V. M.,
tekhn. red.

[Complete collected works in seven volumes] Polnoe sobranie so-
chineneii v semi tomakh. Moskva, Izd-vo "Kalos." Vols. 1-2.
1963. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni
V.I. Lenina (for Greben', Melikov, Nikolayev, Smetnev, Yudin).
2. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystven-
nykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (for Ovsyannikov).

Santos Miroslav

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry. D

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 73593.

Author : Ivanov, Miroslav

Inst : ~~University~~

Title : Permian Volcanism of Spish-Gemer Ore-Bearing Mountains.

Orig Pub: Geol. prace. SAV, 1957, No 45, 213-240.

Abstract: The volcanic rocks of the Permian period were formed simultaneously with continental lagoon deposits. 2 phases of eruptions were recorded in the form of underwater effusions; the first corresponds to the lower level of Permian conglomerates and the second corresponds to the deposits of the middle pelite level. They are represented by quartz porphyries and products of their meta-

Card : 1/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry.

D

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimia, No 22, 1958, 73593.

morphism - quartz epiporphries, porphyroids and porphyry schists. The limits of the chemical composition according to 12 analyses are as follows (in %): SiO₂ - 64.3 to 78.6, TiO₂ - traces to 1.1, Al₂O₃ - 8.6 - 17.3, Fe₂O₃ - 0.5 - to 11.5, FeO - 0.2 to 3.1, MnO - up to 0.1, MgO - 0.8 to 5.6, CaO - 0.6 to 1.9, Na₂O - 0.1 to 1.5, K₂O - 1.0 to 4.9, P₂O₅ - up to 0.5, H₂O⁺ " up to 0.3, H₂O⁻ - up to 3.8, CO₂ (4 determinations) - up to 0.3. 4 analyses of Old-Paleozoic quartz porphyries are presented for comparison. The spectral analysis of 20 specimens revealed in addition to the above: Ba and Ga - in all specimens, Sr, Cr, Sn, Cu, Ni, Rb, Li and Yb - in the majority of specimens, B, V, Zr, Co, Ag, Pb and Y - in some specimens.

Card : 2/3

Ivanov, M.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Cosmochemistry, Geochemistry, Hydro-
chemistry.

D

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimija, No 18, 1958, 50483.

Author : Miroslav Ivanov.

Inst :

Title : Genesis and Connection of Granitoid Intrusions with
Supercrustal Series of Crystalline Rocks of Dry
and Little Maguras.

Orig Pub: Geol. prace. SAV, 1957, No 47, 85-115.

Abstract: Based on geological, petrographic and petrochemical
studies of the above mentioned rocks, the author
is of the opinion that they have been formed in the
result of an intrusion of several phases. First
oligoclase-biotite granodiorites originated as the
result of granitization and refusion of deeply
buried Hercynian deposits; later more leucocratic

Card 1/2

IVANOV, Miroslav

Czechoslovakia

Geological Institute D. Stura --- Bratislava
(Geologický ústav D. Stúra --- Bratislava)

Prague, Věstník ústředního ústavu Geologického,
No 6, 1962, pp 419-426

"On the problem of the origin of the crystalline
schists and granitoids in the North-eastern
part of the Vepor Mountains."

KHЛИMANOV, Viktor Isidorovich [Khimianu, V.I.]; IVANOV, M.
[Ivanou, M.], red.

[Ripple, dear Neman! Short trips through the cities
and villages of the Neman Valley] Shumi, Neman! Ma-
len'kae padarozhza pe garadakh i veskakh pryniamonniia.
Minsk, Vydi-va "Zviazda," 1965, 70 p. (MIR 1961)

// /

LADYGIN, P.F.; ZHUL'KOV, V.F.; LAVENETSKIY, F.A.; TIKHOMIROV, D.F.; KOZHEVNIKOV,
A.I.; IVANOV, M.

Discussion of the article "Pedal or track circuit?" Avtom., telem.
'sviaz' 9 no.9:39-40 3 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Revizory po bezopasnosti dvizheniya Severnoy dorogi (for Ladygin,
Zhul'kov, Lavenetskiy). 2. Starshiy elektromekhanik Volkovstroyevskoy
distsantsii Oktyabr'skoy dorogi (for Tikhomirov). 3. Zamestitel' nachal'nika
12-y distantsii Kuybyshevskoy dorogi (for Kozhevnikov). 4. Starshiy inzh.
sluzhby signalizatsii i svyazi Kuybyshevskoy dorogi (for Ivanov).

IVANOV, Mladen

Bulgarian laboring class works and lives under new conditions.
Trud tseni 6 no.7:5-17 '64.

1. Secretary, Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619110007-6

IVANOV, M.A.

Control of line measurements. Geod. i kart. no.4:75-76 Ap '57.
(Topographical drawing) (MLRA 10:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619110007-6"

IVANOV, M.A.

We are supporting the initiative of Bryansk Communist Youth League members. Sel',stroi. 10 no.3:7-8 Mr '55. (MLRA 8:6)

1. Sekretar' Belgorodskogo oblastnogo komiteta Vsescyuznogo Leninskogo Kommunisticheskogo Soyuza Molodezhi.
(Belgorod Province--Building--Study and teaching)

IVANOV, Dimitrij [Ivanov, Dimitr] okl.mernok. (Bolgar Nepkoztarsasag);

IVANOV, Mihail [Ivanov, Mikhail] okl.mernok. (Bolgar
Nepkoztarsasag); NYIKOLAJEV, Nyikolaj [Nikolaev, Nikolai]
okl.mernok (Bolgar Nepkoztarsasag)

The use of steel linings manufactured in Hungary for the
support of tunnels in the coal mines of the Bulgarian People's
Republic. Bany lap 94 no.12:800-803 D '61.

IVANOV, Mincho, ~~inzh.~~.

The most economical value of balancing basins at the irrigation
pump stations. Khidrotekh i melior 7 no.5:133~135 '62.

(A) L 12909-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACC NR: AP6000940 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/022/0018/0018
44,55 44,55 39

AUTHORS: Yaropolov, N. S.; Ivanov, M. A. ✓ B

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for producing water-resisting fiber. Class 8, №. 176241
16,11,55

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniij i tovarnykh znakov, no. 22, 1965, 18

TOPIC TAGS: water repellent lubricant, synthetic fiber, hydrophobic substance, wood chemical product, lignin

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for producing water-resisting fiber by saturating it with hydrophobic substances, drying, and pressing in the course of heating. To improve the quality of the fiber, to accelerate the process, and to reduce production costs, aqueous solution of hydrated lignin is used as the hydrophobic substance.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 08Jul63
13/

Card 1/1 Hw UDC: 678.542.7.026.2:547.992.3

IVANOV, M. A.

Fruit Culture

Shaping the rennet apple tree.. Sad i og., no. 3, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1958, Uncl.

IVANOV, M. A.

Sadovodstvo v Omskoi oblasti [Fruit culture in Omsk Province]. Omsk, Omskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1953. 208 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol 6 No 8 November 1953

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fruits. Berries.

M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 12, 1958, 53791

Author : Ivanov, M.

Inst :

Title : On the Longevity of Apple Tree Plantations

Orig Pub : S. kh. Sibiri, 1957, No 5, 40-44

Abstract : Apple tree occupied the principal place in the horticulture of the Omskaya Oblast' (88% of all plantings in 1952). The desiccation of the trees begins at the age of 5-6 years and by the age of 12-15 many orchards are lost completely. The most resistant was the Rennet, and the least resistant was Polukul'turka. The author sees the chief reason for the loss of apple trees in the tree trunk structure. It is suggested that more resistant apple trees of creeping-bush-like structures be introduced. -- S.M. Marukyan

Card 1/1

L 3345-66 EWT(1)
ACCESSION NR: AP5017297

UR/0181/65/007/007/2047/2057

AUTHORS: Ivanov, M. A.; Kvashnina, L. B.; Krivoglas, M. A.

TITLE: Spectral distribution of local oscillations

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 7, 1965; 2047-2057

TOPIC TAGS: Green function, correlation function, spectral distribution, ir absorption, neutron scattering

ABSTRACT: The temperature Green's function method is used to calculate the local-oscillation correlation function which determines the spectral distribution of the coefficient of infrared absorption of light and inelastic scattering of neutrons by these oscillations. It is shown that the broadening of the spectral distribution can be due both to the finite lifetime of the excitations and to the fluctuation modulation of the local-oscillation frequencies. The modulation broadening due to the interaction of the local oscillations with one another and with the oscillations of the continuous spectrum, and also with the fourth-order terms with respect to the coordinate of

Card 1/2

L 3345-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5017297

the given oscillations, are considered. It is shown that the modulation broadening can become comparable with the broadening due to the finite lifetime. The modulation effects can lead also to the appearance of a fine structure in the spectral distribution. Orig. art. has: 32 formulas

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallofiziki AN UkrSSR, Kiev (Institute of Metal Physics AN UkrSSR) 14/85

SUBMITTED: 18Jan65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NF, OP

NR REF Sov: 008

OTHER: 008

Card

2/2 DP

ACC NR: ARI036976

(A, N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/011/3299/3309

AUTHOR: Ivanov, M. A.

ORG: Institute of Physics of Metals, AN UkrSSR, Kiev (Institut metallofiziki AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Resonance phenomena for local oscillations

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 11, 1966, 3299-3309

TOPIC TAGS: impurity center, electron transition, light absorption, crystal vibration, correlation function, spectral distribution

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (FTT v. 8, 2867, 1966 and preceding papers) dealing with local oscillations that occur when an impurity atom is introduced into a crystal, and deals with the phenomena occurring when the frequency of the local oscillations is close to that of the electron transition of the impurity center. The correlation function of the local oscillations for the resonance case, when a mixed electron-vibrational state is produced, is first considered, and the eigenvalue spectrum of such a system, which is manifest in the presence of corresponding peaks in the spectral distribution of the local oscillations and in the cross section for the absorption of light by the electronic impurity center, is analyzed. The spectral distribution of the local oscillations is obtained for different relations between the detuning from resonance, the electron-vibrational interaction constant, and the width of the local oscillation. The absorption of light by the

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6036976

electronic impurity centers in the discussed resonance case is determined, and the spectral distribution of the local oscillations is obtained in the case when the frequency of the local oscillations is close to the difference or to the sum of the frequencies of two other local oscillations. The latter is analyzed for a system consisting of three local oscillations. Ways of experimentally checking the results are indicated. The author thanks M. A. Krivoglaz for numerous discussions. Orig. art. has: 28 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 18Feb66/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

L 21156-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/I/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP6003786 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/003/001/0192/0200

AUTHORS: Ivanov, M. A.; Krivoglaz, M. A.; Mirlin, D. N.;
Reshina, T. I.

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR); Institute of Physics of Metals AN UkrSSR, Kiev (Institut metallofiziki AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: On the nature of the broadening of the infrared absorption lines on high-frequency local oscillations

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 1, 1966, 192-200

TOPIC TAGS: ir absorption, ir spectrum, line broadening, sodium chloride, potassium chloride, hydrogen ion, deuterium, excited state

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (FTT v. 6, 3078, 1964 and earlier), dealing with the temperature dependence of the line width of infrared absorption by local oscillations of H⁺ and D⁻ ions in KCl and KBr crystals in temperature interval from 90 to 400K. To reconcile some discrepancies between theory and the earlier experi-

Card 1/2

L 21156-66
ACC NR: AP6003786

2

ments in the low-temperature region, the measurements of the line widths were extended to 55K. The samples for the measurements were prepared by a technique similar to that used in the earlier work. The measurement procedure was similar to that described elsewhere (FTT v. 8, 158, 1966). Whereas in the earlier investigation it was assumed that the absorption line width was governed by the lifetime of the excited state of the local oscillator, it is deduced from the new results that in the case of hydrogen, the broadening is initiated by modulation. In the case of deuterium, the broadening is connected predominately with modulation effects at high temperatures and with decay processes at low temperatures. A simple relation is established between the modulation widths for the different isotopes; this relation is in satisfactory agreement with the experimental data. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 8 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 22Jul65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2dla

VOL'BERG, A.A. (Moskva); ADLER, Yu.P. (Moskva); REIYAYEV, A.T. (Moskva);
Prinimaiu uchastiye: IVANOV, M.A.; SLESAREV, Yu.S., tekhnolog.

Electroconductivity of an electrolyte in respect to its composition
and method of feeding with alumina in industrial aluminum baths. Izv.
AN SSSR. Met. no.3:26-33 My-Je '65. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Nachal'nik vtorogo uchastka elektrolizznogo tsekha Ural'skogo
aluminiyevogo zavoda (for Ivanov).

TVILIN, M.A.; KIVYANOV, M.A.; RASYUKEVICH, A.M.

Theory of the inelastic magnetic scattering of neutrons on
localized spin excitation in ferromagnetic materials. Fiz.
met. i metalloved. 20 no.2:161-172 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut metallofisiki AN UkrSSR.

33309
S/560/61/000/010/007/016
D299/D302

9.6150 (also 1482)

AUTHORS: Yefremov, A. I., Podmoshenskiy, A. L., Ivanov,
M. A., Nikiforov, V. N., and Yefimov, O. N.

TITLE: Filtering equipment for study of the short-wave radiation of the sun

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Iskusstvennyye sputniki Zemli. no. 10. Moscow, 1961, 48-54

TEXT: The method of investigation involves separation of the various spectral components of the short-wave radiation of the sun by a set of filters which successively pass in front of a detector. The most suitable detector for such purposes is a secondary-electron multiplier which operates under the conditions of cosmic-space vacuum. The main requirement towards the photocathode of the detector is a sharp decline in its photo-emission in the near ultraviolet and visible regions of the spectrum. The most suitable material for such photocathodes is ✓

Card 1/5

33309

S/560/61/000/010/007/016

D299/D302

Filtering equipment for...

BeO and SrF₂. The spectral sensitivity of secondary-electron multipliers with such cathodes is shown in a figure. The filters are mounted on a disk which rotates in front of the detector. Each second, the disk makes 1/12 of a full turn, placing a different filter in front of the detector. Six positions of the disk are occupied by filters for soft X-rays and far-ultraviolet radiation; three have filters of crystalline quartz

for the ultraviolet region with wavelength longer than 1500 Å, where the sun's radiation does not undergo fluctuations; the quartz filters can be used for correcting the readings of the apparatus related to the other filters; thereby, a β-source

(radioactive C¹⁴) is placed in front of the apparatus for calibrating its sensitivity. Two other positions serve for checking the zero of the apparatus. The above method of investigation has the following advantages over the Geiger-Müller counter method: (1) The filters can be chosen from a wide

✓

Card 2/5

333C9

S/560/61/000/010/007/016

D299/D302

Filtering equipment for...

range of materials, as they are not part of the detector itself (as in the case of Geiger counters). (2) The radiation in the various spectral regions is measured by a single detector, and not by different ones (as with Geiger counters), which excludes errors due to variations in the sensitivity of the various detectors. (3) A wide spectral range (from X-ray to ultraviolet) can be covered (unlike Geiger counters). (4) The sensitivity to cosmic-ray and hard X-ray background is smaller. (5) The range of recorded counting-rates is at least a hundredfold that of Geiger counters. (6) Regular checking of the zero and of the sensitivity of the apparatus is possible. The apparatus consists of 2 main parts: the three optical units CΦ-1, CΦ-2, CΦ-3, (SF-1, SF-2, SF-3), and the recording unit PT (RT). Each of the SF-units incorporates 2 detectors and disks with filters, a relay mechanism for turning the disks, a preamplifier, and optical sensors for switching off the apparatus when it is on the dark side of the orbit. The SF-units are placed on the outside of the space-ship at various points. The presence of ✓

Card 3/5

33309
S/560/61/000/010/007/016
D299/D302

Filtering equipment for...

3 autonomously operating units, each having 2 detectors, permits increasing the total angle of vision of the apparatus. The RT-unit, placed inside the space-ship, incorporates 3 autonomous counting-rate meters (CRM) with a common output connected to the telemetering system; each CRM is linked to its SF-unit. The radiation is recorded by means of pulse counting. The pulses pass through the secondary-electron multiplier, the pre-amplifier, and the integrating circuit. For greater accuracy, the integrating circuit of each counting-rate meter operates over 3 ranges, corresponding to 0 - 500 counts per sec., 0 - 5000 counts per sec., and 0 - 50000 counts per sec. Each SF-unit is switched on autonomously by means of a special sensor. Particular care is taken to prevent switching-on by light reflected from the earth's surface. The overall power requirement of the apparatus is 12 watt. To ensure a normal heat balance, the SF-units on the outside of the space-ship have aluminum polish and colorless-oxidized casings. The equipment was tested and calibrated in the laboratory prior to being installed in

Card 4/5

3.9300

S/049/61/000/002/007/012
D242/D301

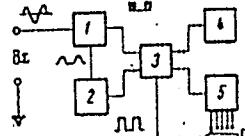
AUTHOR: Ivanov, M. A. and Enenshteyn, B. S.

TITLE: A non-inductive method of measuring amplitude and the phase of electric oscillations

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Seriya geofizicheskaya.
Izvestiya, no. 2, 1961, 245-250

TEXT: The method described is a particular application of pulse code modulation (PCM). The application is to field seismic exploration, where the problem of recording disturbances over a 100:1 range of amplitude or frequency has always been difficult to solve by conventional means e.g. by recorders or oscillograph photography. The principle may be understood from the block-schematic diagram of Fig. 1

Bx denotes the input signal



Фиг. 1

Card 1/3

22429

S/049/61/000/002/007/012
D242/D501

A non-inductive method...

The sinusoidal signal is fed to an "amplitude transformer" 1, from which a train of pulses of fixed repetition rate and total number proportional to the signal amplitude is fed to the switch 3. Concurrently, the signal is rectified and damped to give triggering pulses emerging from 2 to control the switch 3. This is to avoid false counts. Also the switch 1 allows 3 to operate for a pre-determined number of periods, 1, 3, 5, or 10. Each time 3 is triggered by 2, the decade counter 4 counts the number of pulses. The decade counter 5 counts the number of times 3 is triggered. The whole process continues for the number of times 1 is set to operate. This number is adjusted to suit the amplitudes expected and the accuracy required. In the case of a non-sinusoidal disturbance a kind of mean amplitude is recorded. The arrangement for phase measurement is shown in block schematic form in Fig. 2. Bx₁ is the input signal; Bx₂ is the reference signal. 1 and 2 converted the input and reference signals respectively into trains of displaced pulses. The displacement emerges from 3 as a square

Card 2/3

S/049/61/000/002/007/012
D242/D301

A non-inductive method...

Fig. 2.

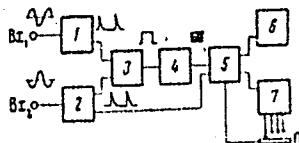


Fig. 2

wave of length equal to the time lag. 4 turns this into a train of pulses whose average number is found by 5, 6 and 7, cf. the action of 3, 4 and 5 in Fig. 1. The circuits are illustrated in detail and their operation described in detail. Fourteen hard tubes and sixteen gas filled tubes are required but their types and characteristics are not given. Power supplies of +200, +150, +100 and -100 volts are used in addition to heaters. There are 10 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, institut fiziki zemli (Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Physics of the Earth)

SUBMITTED: July 18, 1960

Card 3/3

40225

S/169/62/000/007/073/149
D228/D307

9,9700

AUTHORS: Enenshteynm B. S., Ivanov, A. P. and Invanov, M. A.

TITLE: Station for frequency electromagnetic soundings

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 7, 1962, 33, abstract 7A215 (V sb. Vopr. teorii i praktiki elektrometrii, M., AN SSSR, 1961, 3-11)

TEXT: A frequency sounding station is described. It is intended for high-frequency amplitude and phase measurements over a wide range of frequencies and consists of a generating and a receiving set. Measurements are made in two cycles -- operating and calibrating. During the operating measurement cycle current of set frequency enters the power dipole AB from the generator, and the current's amplitude is recorded. Impulses of the current's initial phase are transmitted to the receiving set along an ultrashort-wave radio channel. The signal received by the electric or magnetic dipole MN is amplified and filtered from interference; then its amplitude and phase are recorded. The true magnitudes of the amplitudes and

X

Card 1/3

Station for frequency ...

S/169/62/000/007/073/149
D228/D307

the phases of the signals received thereby remain unknown, since the amplification factor and the natural phase angle of the amplifying-recording channel are not known. These values are determined during the second calibration cycle of measurements. This consists of sending rectangular voltage of known amplitude with a frequency, strictly corresponding to that of the current in the dipole AB, from the output of the calibration apparatus to the input of the amplifying-recording channel. The circuits are given together with a description of the arrangement and the performance of the generating and receiving sets. The generator has a power of 33 kilowatts and operates in the frequency band 0.04 - 250 c/s. It is a thyatron commutator and gives out alternating current, whose amplitude and form depend chiefly on the resistance of line AB, the capacity of the commutating condenser, and the commutation frequency. The generating set is supplied from a gasoline А64-Д/230 (AB4-D/230) unit with a power of 4 kilowatts, a voltage of 220 v, and a frequency of 50 c/s. The receiving set, as is pointed out, must ensure that the amplitudes and the phases can be measured very accurately (3 and 1% respectively). Since the signal received is strongly com-

Card 2/3

Station for frequency ...

S/169/62/000/007/073/149
D228/D307

plicated by interference, a composite selective amplifier with a wide controllable transmission band and a high (about 3×10^8) amplification factor is used to amplify the low (of the order of units and tens of μ v) reception signals and to filter them from interference. The chosen system of series filtration on aperiodic selective elements, distributed between several amplification stages, and the choice of amplification factors allows the time of transients in it to be reduced maximally. This is especially important when operating on infralow frequencies. The amplitude and the phase of the receiving signal are measured simultaneously by two mutually controlling methods: by means of an indicating instrument and through recording the signal on the film of a loop oscilloscope. It is pointed out that tests of this station prototype have shown that it satisfies the requirements resulting from the method's theory and from the practice of field experimental research. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

X

Card 3/3

S/169/62/000/007/078/149
D228/D307

AUTHORS: Enenshteyn, B. S., Ivanov, A. P. and Ivanov, M. A.

TITLE: Generating set for frequency sounding³

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 7, 1962, 34, abstract 7A220 (V sb. Vopr. teorii i praktiki elektrometrii, M., AN SSSR, 1961, 12-31)

TEXT: The generator set is intended for generating alternating currents with a frequency of 0.04 to 250 c/s. Current of up to 50 amp. is generated at an active load of 30 ohms. It is possible to get direct current of up to 100 amp. by employing a doubling circuit. The frequency and amplitude stability equals 1% over the whole range of 24 fixed frequencies. The equipment is mounted on a 3M1 (ZIL) vehicle in two sections -- equipmental and generating. The station's outfit also includes a special vehicle for winding and unwinding the wires. Direct current from M-45 (PN-45) generators is converted into alternating by a thyatron commutator. The thyatron commutator is a bridge circuit that guarantees almost

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4011757

S/0181/64/006/001/0200/0209

AUTHORS: Ivanov, M. A.; Krivoglaz, N. A.

TITLE: Damping of phonons in solid solutions

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 1, 1964, 200-209

TOPIC TAGS: phonon damping, phonon, solid solution, frequency, frequency shift, frequency spectrum, sound, sound absorption, acoustical method, neutron, neutron scattering, electron phonon interaction, anharmonicity, crystal momentum

ABSTRACT: Damping of phonons and shifts in frequency lead to broadening and shifting of peaks in the energy distribution of inelastically scattered neutrons. The position of the peak maximums permits one to reconstruct the frequency spectra of vibration, and a study of the shifts observed for maximums and determination of the width and shape of the peaks make it possible to ascertain the kinetic characteristics of the phonons. The damping and frequency shifts of phonons clearly lead to the absorption of sound and to a change in sound velocity. For relatively low frequencies this may be investigated by acoustical methods. In the transition from ideal crystals to solid solutions, not only does a new mechanism of damping arise in association with elastic scattering of phonons at static

Card 1/2

SUBMITTED: 22Ju163

DATE ACQ: 14Feb64

ENCL: 00

SPN CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: OII

OTHER: OI7

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000619110007-6"

6.1.5(1)(c) 2/SSD/NEW/ESD(回)/ESD(t)

AUTHOR: Ivanov, M. V.

AUTHOR: Ronald J. Wiss
TITLE: The effect of spin-orbit interaction in semiconductors on the magnetooptical properties and magnetization of magnetic insulators

SOURCE: Fizika svetlosti i vln

interaction, electron magnetic-scattering peaks considered

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000619110007-6"

L 11253-85

ACCESSION NR: AP4046626

crystals. Uniaxial antiferromagnets and ferrimagnets are considered, and in the latter the interaction is between the conduction electrons and the magnetic moments in the spin-wave spectrum. The external

and the one designed for the internal combustion engine.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000619110007-6"

and their dependence on the wave parameters investigated. "I am grateful to M. I. Krivoglaz for selecting the topic and for valuable advice and remarks during the course of the work." Orig. art. has: 24 formulas.

Original: AN URGSSP, Kiev Institute of

UDC: 537

REF ID: A61

Scanned: 2/2

REF ID: A1P6033546 SOURCE CODE: UAT/0131/66/003/010/2867/2877
ACC REG: 1000-07 EXP(1)/EXP(m)/EXP(w)/EXP(l)/EXP TIP(c) DD

AUTHOR: Ivanov, M. A.; Krivoglaz, M. A.; V. V.

ORG: Institute of Physics of Metals, AN UkrSSR, Kiev (Institut metallofiziki
AN UkrSSR Kiyev)

TITLE: Effect of electron-phonon interaction on the spectral distribution of
local fluctuations

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 10, 1966, 2867-2877

TOPIC TAGS: phonon, electron, electron phonon interaction, electron spectrum,
phonon spectrum, metal, transition metal, semiconductor, high frequency
oscillations, vibration damping

ABSTRACT: A study is made of the damping of local oscillations in metals and
semiconductors as a function of their interaction with conduction electrons. Such
damping in metals does not depend on temperature; it may be quite considerable,
particularly in transition metals, and may be predominant in the case of high-
frequency oscillations. The effect of the interaction between localized electrons
and impurity centers in semiconductors on the spectral distribution of local

Card 1/2

L 09895-67

ACC NR: AP6033546

vibrations is investigated and an analysis is made of the ensuing splitting and widening of the spectral distribution. Orig. art. has: 23 formulas and 1 figure.
[Authors' abstract]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 05Feb66 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 009 /

IVANOV, N. A.

"Operation of a Synchronous Hydroelectric Generator as a Compensator," by
N.A.Ivanov and Ye. G. Faynshteyn, Elek Sta, No 4, pp 34-35, Apr 32.

Utilizability and usefulness of using synchronous generators at hydroelectric stations as synchronous compensators during low-water periods, authors describe ways for connecting synchronous hydroelectric generators as compensators, give suggestions on starting, etc. Expts were conducted on general type CV550/80-36.

255T67

IVANOV, M.A., inzhener; FAYNSHTEYN, E.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Electric heating of trash grates of hydroelectric power plants. Elek. sta.
24 no.5:32-35 My '53. (MLRA 6:7)
(Hydroelectric power stations)

IVANOV, M.A., inzhener.

High production snow removal machine. Avt.dor. 19 no.9:27
(MLRA 9:11)
S '56.
(Snow removal)

*Ivanov, M.A.*AUTHOR: Ivanov, M.A. and Yevdokimov, A.A., Engineers 98-7-4/20

TITLE: Operational Tests on Rapid-Closing Gates Installed in Tailrace Conduits of Hydro-Turbines (Iz opyta ekspluatatsii bystropadayushchikh zatvorov, raspolozhennykh v otsasyvayushchikh trubakh gidroturbin)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnicheskoye Stroitel'stvo, 1957, # 7, p 16-22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Gor'kiy Hydroelectric Power Plant conducted tests on rapid-closing gates installed in tailrace conduits of hydro-turbines in conjunction with deceleration devices. The data obtained during assembly and actual operation are of specific interest. The vertical hydro-turbines produced by the Leningrad Metallurgical Plant (Leningradskiy metallichесkiy zavod) have the following specifications: capacity - 59,000 kw; maximal head - 18 m; calculated head - 14 m; rated rpm - 62.5; starting rpm - 134; turbine wheel type "K-510-BE-900" with a diameter of 9 m. Each turbine block was equipped with three 6 x 6.3 m metal gates installed in the tailrace. The lowering of the gates was accomplished by the use of their own weight - 59 tons. The hydraulic cylinders served the dual purpose of raising and controlling the lowering of the 6 gates. For turbine repair and inspection, movable stop-log-shutters, operated by gantry

Card 1/4

98-7-4/20

Operational Tests on Rapid-Closing Gates Installed in Tailrace Conduits of Hydro-Turbines

cranes, were planned for the upper and lower water heads. Tests conducted by the Moscow Construction Engineering Institute (Moskovskiy Inzhenerno-Stroitel'nyy Institut) on laboratory models from the Leningrad Metallurgical Plant, showed that the speed of closing has to be regulated to avoid excessive pressure. Practical work substantiated these findings, and proved that the closing time of 30-40 sec for the border gates, and 130-140 sec for the center gates was correct. Laboratory tests have also shown that the turbine, at constant normal rpm, is subjected to high negative axial pressure when the gates are closed without disconnecting the generator. In order to avoid this, safety measures had to be taken by installing blocking relays into the circuit. At normal operations, the closing of tailrace gates proved to be safe and did not cause any lifting of the rotor. The Gor'kiy Hydro-Electric Power Plant, having been equipped with hydraulic hoists, does not require the application of a synchronized compensator, because the water in the turbine wheel section is moved to a drain chamber, from where it is pumped out. Based on experiments conducted at the

Card 2/4

98-7-4/20

Operational Tests on Rapid-Closing Gates Installed in Tailrace Conduits of
Hydro-Turbines

Gor'kiy power plant, for a period of 1 year, the following results were obtained:

I. The advantages were:

- a. Appreciable reduction of the dimensions and costs of the gates.
- b. Replacement of complicated and expensive winches with reliably operating hydraulic hoists.
- c. Reduction of required concrete structures, as no additional building was necessary.
- d. Higher operational reliability, due to the non-existence of icing or plugging of tailrace screens.
- e. Easy access to the turbine wheel by changing the hydraulic unit into the synchro-compensator system.
- f. Less maintenance work.

II. The disadvantages were:

- a. Difficulties of repair work on the turbine wheel during cold weather due to the lack of heated rooms.
- b. The electrical systems for the hydraulic hoists' rapidly closing gates do not provide for safety devices.

Card 3/4

98-7-4/20

Operational Tests on Rapid-Closing Gates Installed in Tailrace Conduits of Hydro-Turbines

- c. Existing possibility of faulty assembly of gate valves and solenoids.
 - d. Frequent failure of gate position indicators and breaking of chains.
- There are 3 diagrams, 1 chart and 1 Russian reference.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

IVANOV, M.A., inzh.

Temporary operation of Stalingrad Hydroelectric Power Station
equipment. Gidr.stroi. 31 no.8:32-35 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Stalingrad Hydroelectric Power Station)